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BORROWED PLUMAGE.

By WILMOT PRICE.

William Rand was just returning from his first year at college—a year which had been supplemented by two months of camping in the Adirondacks, and which was to conclude with a few weeks spent with his mother and sister in their seaside cottage.

As the train carried him swiftly toward his destination, he pulled a letter out of his pocket and ran his eye over its concluding sentences. It was from his mother, and he had received it the day before.

"You mustn't be too much disgusted if you find Frances passing through a phase which must be distasteful to young men, as it certainly is to older women. It seems to be the fashion just now for girls to be as much like boys as they can, to dress in a mannish way, to go in for the same sports and amusements, and altogether to pretend to be something they are not. Of course Frances has caught the fever, for it is raging here, and all the young girls have fallen victims to the epidemic, but we must be patient, and remember that fevers have to run their course."

In spite of this warning, when William got out of the train, he found himself vainly looking for the sweet-faced girl who was hardly more than a child when he saw her last.

Suddenly he felt a slap on his back and heard a deep voice exclaim, "Well, old man, how are you? It's bully to see you?"

He felt his fingers crushed in the affectionate grasp of a hand which was the logical conclusion to an arm bared almost to the shoulder and freshly browned in nature's oven.

"Hallo, Frances!" he replied, heartily; then as he looked at her more attentively he added, "I should never have known you. Stand off and let me look at you."

The girl obediently took a position to be inspected. She was dressed in a short linen skirt and white shirt-waist with rolled-up sleeves. Her heelless "sneakers" were planted squarely apart as if to enable her to withstand a sudden attack, her strong, straight neck was bared like a stage sailor's and burned to a crisp, and her curly, dark hair was gathered so tightly to her head that it gave the appearance of being close-cropped. The whites of her eyes and her gleaming teeth flashed in their sun-browned setting and seemed almost luminous.

William's first dazed impression was that some stalwart youth had disguised himself in his sister's clothes and his sister's features, and was masquerading as a girl.

"Well, I'll be blowed!" he said aloud. Then, "How brown you are!" he commented, feebly.

"Mercy, you ought to see Grace Hodges!" Frances exclaimed, laughing boisterously. "She's simply ebony. I tell you what, she's a corking good chap. She and I have been sailing the catboat a lot this summer. We go out in all weathers, and you'd just better believe it's a pretty stiff storm that can puzzle Grace."

While she was speaking Frances had seized her brother's heavy valise, and swung it lightly into the high dog-cart that was waiting for them. She hurled herself in after it, as if she, too, had derived impetus from some hidden source, and William climbed awkwardly after her.

"Barker's coming down to spend a few days with me tomorrow afternoon," he said. "He's stroke on his class crew, you know, and no end of fun. How would you two girls like to take us out sailing as soon as he arrives?"

"I'll bet Grace can teach him a thing or two all right, stroke or no stroke," Frances maintained. Then she pointed with her whip to a distant house overlooking the harbor.

"There's our moorings, and if I'm not much mistaken, that white fluttering rag at the window is mother's handerchief."

She squared her elbows to the angle approved in sporting circles, and added, with some embarrassment, "By the way, Billy, I wish you'd stop calling me Frances. It's so goody-goody! I always did hate the name. All the girls call me Frank, and I wish you would, too."

"Oh!" gasped William, under his breath. "Mother was right; she's got the fever, and now the question is how to cure her." But aloud he acquiesced meekly. "All right, Frank."

The next afternoon two young girls, the color of Indian squaws, were swinging at anchor in a trig little sailboat.

"There they come!" shouted the lighter brown of the two damsels. "I'm awfully anxious to meet Tom Barker. He must be a dandy, and as for Billy, he's just the best there is!"

She waved her discarded sailor hat, and the two young men hastened toward the signal. In another minute the introductions had been performed, and Grace and Frances were furtively exchanging glances of horrified amazement at the appearance of the rowing hero.

He was fairly tall and distinctly broad,—no one could deny that,—but how in the name of common sense could a fellow associate for two years with rough-and-ready college students and come out looking as he did!

The difficulty began with his hat-band, which was a delicate baby-blue and of the variety of satin ribbon known as "double-faced"—a hypocritical badge of honor for a "stroke." Underneath the hat-brim his fair hair was plastered to his temples in a "bang" which owed its curliness to art rather than to nature.

Nor was this all. His neck was swathed in a white pique stock of distinctly feminine appearance, and the bow-knot under his chin was kept in place by a turquoise pin, the exact duplicate of one Frances had once owned and repudiated as being babyish.

Yet in spite of all this, Thomas Barker seemed entirely self-possessed, and gave the impression of being dressed in the latest style. Frances had builded better than she knew in calling him a "dandy." He talked in rather a mincing, affected way and lisped his s's in a manner that might have been considered attractive in a girl.

"Oh, dear me, I do hope it's not going to be rough!" he exclaimed, with a funny little giggle. "I am not at all a good sailor, and it would be so mortifying to be ill, wouldn't it, Willie?"

Again the girls exchanged eloquent glances. What manner of man was this who pronounced "at all"—that touchstone of pedantry—as if he were a schoolma'am, and who dared address the manly William by the name he had put away with other childish things ten years ago?

"Oh, you needn't be scared!" Grace announced, scornfully. "If this wind holds there can't be squalls, and they're the only thing the boat's afraid of—or I, either, for that matter."

The young men seated themselves as passengers, and watched the vigorous young crew haul up the anchor and get under way.

For about an hour all went smoothly, both with the weather and the conversation. They all talked about indifferent subjects, and although once or twice conditions seemed threatening, no rocks were struck till Thomas Barker made a tactless remark.

He had been watching Grace Hodge's brown arms skilfully manipulating the tiller, and he said, with the smart air of a pert young miss:

"If tan gloves are the fashion next winter you won't have to wear any, will you, Miss Hodges?" He smoothed his own fingers, neatly encased in kid, as he spoke.

"I never wear gloves, anyway," she replied, shortly. "They're fit only for sisses who care about their looks."

"If there's anything I don't like, it is a feminine man!" Frances added, vehemently.

William came to the rescue of his friend.

"Why worse than a masculine girl?" he inquired, affably. "Aren't both trying to be something they can't possibly be?"

"I do despise a molly-coddle!" Frances insisted, with great spirit.

"Yes," agreed Barker, with a little less mincing utterance, "but even worse, I think, is the girl who tries to be a tomboy; and worst of all is the young lady who tries to be—what shall we call it?—a 'tom-man.'"

William laughed indulgently at his friend's jest, but his eyes were clouded with apprehension. His sister's voice had taken on an unmistakably shrill quality in her scorn, and Thomas Barker's mincing enunciation had suddenly relapsed into something much less affected. With this return to nature, peace-loving William began to be conscious of a storm brewing.

"There's no use arguing about the matter," he proclaimed, decisively. "As soon as girls find out that a masculine woman is unpopular with men, just as surely as the feminine man is despised by girls, there will be an end of this masquerade.

"Perhaps some good may even come out of it all," he added, judicially. "It's certainly fine to see girls as strong and athletic as some of them are nowadays."

While the others were talking, Grace Hodges had been preoccupied. Her silence seemed to show that there was something in the wind,—a squall, presumably,—for she was working hard at the helm, and could give but slight attention to the irrelevant conversation of the others.

Finally she said, with a tinge of irritation in her voice:

"You don't any of you seem to realize that the wind has shifted to northeast, and that we are in for a good deal of a blow. That cloud over there has been following us ever since we started, and it means rain and wind. I'm not afraid in the least, of course, but I guess we may as well come about and make toward the harbor again. It would be a pity for Mr. Barker to spoil his hat."

This last remark was presumably a safety-valve to let off her irritation at the prospect that her qualities of seamanship might be put to an unexpected test before the young men.

Although she had been quick to take in every extravagant touch of Barker's attire, she had failed to detect the keen, comprehending glances which he bestowed on the clouds, the sea and her own slight, boyish figure. He seemed to have added up these separate items and found a result not wholly satisfactory, for there were anxious lines under the offending hat-brim.

"Well, Grace, I guess we can weather a little storm. We've dont it before, haven't we, old girl?" cried Frances, attacking a streaming lock of hair with a savage thrust of a side comb.

At that moment the ominous cloud opened and with a crash let out its weapons of war. It spread its vast shadow over the waters, and the blackened waves became the victims of contending winds. The boat swung this way and that, obeying by turns the conflicting orders of the elements and those of the girl's weak hand.

For a minute the boat, although sorely buffeted, seemed to hold its own against the tempest. Then came another burst of thunder, fairly tearing open the heavens and letting loose all that remained of wind and rain.

The little craft reeled and staggered before the blow. A drenching wave came aboard—then another. Grace was fast losing all control of the boat, and the question of capsizing became a mere question of minutes.

As the next great wave came rushing down, the "man at the helm" gave a feminine shriek, and looked helplessly about her. Then dropping the tiller, she clung to Frances in terror, while somehow Thomas Barker appeared at her deserted post.

"That was pretty stiff, wasn't it?" he said, quietly. "I guess we were all frightened. Here comes another. Steady now, Billy, lend a hand here, will you? All right, Miss Hodges; don't be alarmed for your boat. She'll come through alive with the rest of us."

In spite of his reassuring words, the little craft bobbed about like a cork, the spray that dashed over her lee gun-wale sometimes bringing a rush of green water with it.

The girls were giving a thoroughly feminine exhibition of fright. No amount of tan and slang and swagger could ever again impose upon any one who had seen them clutching each other in the bottom of the boat—a hopeless tangle of brown arms and writhing forms.

All the time that the two young men were busied in getting the boat safe into the harbor the girls lay quiet, and when the fury of the storm passed as quickly as it came, they still looked like an ignominious heap of wet clothes.

Thomas Barker's blue-ribboned hat had blown into the sea, and the rain had washed the curl out of his hair. The storm had taken all the feminine touches out of him, and left him standing as nature intended him to be—a fine, tall, vigorous fellow with confident eyes and modest bearing. William looked quizzically at him and at the mortified girls, and then he said, with seeming irrelevance:

"I believe doctors are right in applying the cold-water cure to fevers. Of course it seems like heroic treatment, yet sharp attacks sometimes demand violent measures."

This attempt to lessen the embarrassment met with no success, so he tried another tack.

"Look here, there's no need for any one to feel badly about anything," he proceeded. "We've weathered a very small squall that would have been more than a match for any one but Tom Barker, and I'll own up to having been badly scared myself. Of course it would have been more thrilling to have been upset and had you girls save our lives, but instead of that there's nothing heroic about us. We're just soaking wet and uncomfortable."

"Billy, I'm going to confess," Thomas Barker said, very seriously, "so it's no use your making faces at me. Your brother and I," he continued, addressing the prostrate Frances, "thought it would be a good joke for me to get myself up as much like a girl as I could, so as to show you—"

He began to hesitate for a polite conclusion, but William substituted a truthful one.

"So as to show you what confounded fools girls make of themselves when they get themselves up like men!" he proclaimed, vigorously.

"Shut up, Billy!" Barker interposed. "I want to apologize to both of you," he continued, "for very ungentlemanly conduct. It was unpardonable to play a practical joke of this kind on Billy's sister and her friend."

Grace Hodges shook herself free from the damp bundle that had once been Frances, and stood up with a strength that was not assumed.

"I was neither a gentleman nor a lady," she confessed. "I rather think the name coward about fits me. Please don't apologize, Mr. Barker, because if you eat any more humble pie I ought to be eating dust—instead of which I'm swallowing sea-water. Besides, you saved our lives like a man, when I had almost lost them—like a woman."

The two brown hands clasped with a respect and sympathy that an hour ago would have seemed impossible.

William seemed to have relapsed into his medical meditations once more, for he was heard muttering, "I guess it was a case of kill or cure for a few minutes, but mother'll be glad to know that the crisis is past and the fever is abating."

"Don't mind him, he's delirious," Barker said, but William leaned over his shame-stricken sister and whispered, "Hallo, Frank!"

"O Billy, I'm not going to be an imitation man any more!" Frances half-sobbed. "I'm going to turn over a new leaf and be—"

"A new woman," her brother suggested, and he gave her shoulder the kind of a slap that one good fellow gives another.—Youth's Companion.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The biggest average farm in the world is in South Australia, where the average squatter holds 78,000 acres.

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris, which contains 40 miles of shelves, holding 1,400,000 books. There are also 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, 150,000 coins and medals.

It is a hundred years since King Frederick William III of Prussia issued an order forbidding officers and men to take off their hats in saluting and ordering the salute to be bringing the hand to the level of the eyes.

Milan has a curiosity in a clock which is made entirely of bread. The maker is a native of India, and has devoted three years of his life to the construction of this curiosity. The clock is of good size and goes well.

It is estimated that there are fewer than 10,000 wild elephants left in all the countries on the globe, and that five of these will be killed off where one is born. It is a matter of only a few years when the last one must go.

Probably the most expensive book known is that which the Ameer of Afganistan has presented to the Shah of Persia. It is a manuscript copy of the Koran, the binding of which is worth $150,000. This binding is of solid gold, 2 3-4 inches thick, the carvings, which are the work of an Afghan goldsmith, are incrusted with precious stones—167 pearls, 122 rubies, and 109 diamonds of the purest water.

The following curious advertisement recently appeared in a Spanish journal: "This morning heaven summoned away the jeweler, Siebald Illmaga, from his shop to another and a better world. The undersigned, his widow, will weep upon his tomb, as will also his two daughters, Hilda and Emma, the former of whom is married, and the latter is open to an offer. The funeral will take place tomorrow. His disconsolate widow, Veronique Illmaga. P. S.—This bereavement will not interrupt our employment, which will be carried on as usual; only our place of business will be removed from No. 3 Lessi de Leintures to No. 4 Rue de Missionaire. Our grasping landlord has raised the rent."

THE TARIFF AS AN ISSUE

PEOPLE NOT TO BE DECEIVED BY SHALLOW PRETENSES.

The Dingley Tariff Has Brought the Highest and Most General Prosperity a Nation Ever Knew—American Producer Controls Largest Market in the World.

Those who desire that the Democrats shall make opposition to a protective tariff the leading issue in the future should understand that the situation has changed since that party carried the country, as it alleged, on a platform containing a declaration for "a tariff for revenue only." The country has had a great deal of experience since 1892. It has seen the attempt to pass a revenue tariff fail, and it has seen the half revenue and half protective tariff of the Democratic Senate which President Cleveland would not sign plunge the country from a general condition of industrial activity to one of general depression, which continued until the passage of the Dingley tariff brought, with a Republican administration, the highest and most general prosperity a nation ever knew. The average people of the country, those who till the farms, work in factories and are connected in a thousand ways with the business and industry of the country, remember these experiences with a half revenue tariff and a protective tariff. They understand that the command of the American market for American producers has given the highest industrial activity the modern world has witnessed. They know that the American people are prosperous when the remainder of the world is not, and most of them know that that prosperity is because the American producer controls the largest and best market in the world. Moreover, they know that, having once tried the giving up of American markets to obtain advantage, with disaster as the result, they will not repeat the mistake.

The average people of the Northern States are fairly well informed regarding the tariff issue. The last time they spoke their views directly was in the Congressional elections of 1894. It was an emphatic verdict. The average people are so well informed regarding the tariff that they will not be deceived by such shallow pretenses as that the duty on meats has anything to do with the present high prices. They know that the United States is the producer of more meat for exportation than nearly all other countries, and they know enough of the products of other countries to know that there is no country in the world that would or could ship meats in any quantity to the United States if there were no duty on cattle, hogs, sheep and meats. They know that Canada, which must feed stock six months in the year, and which cannot raise corn, could not furnish enough animals or meat to affect the price. They know that South American ment would not sell in the United States. If they do not know now they will know that the prices of the great staples produced in this country are about the same in Europe as here. They know that wnat are called the great trusts are confined to articles which the tariff does not affect, with the single exception of sugar. The mass of the people with fair intelligence will know before the campaign is over that the great trusts are powerful because of the rebates of railroads and other practices in restraint of trade.—Indianapolis Journal.

INCREASED FREE TRADE.

It is Being Accomplished Under the Dingley Tariff.

It would be supposed from the denunciation of the Dingley tariff that it taxes everything imported, but the truth is that over one-half of the articles imported are on the free list and nearly one-half of import values come in free of duty. For the month of April the dutiable imports amounted to $42,070,313. For the same month the imports that paid no customs duty amounted to $33,752,873. That is a pretty big slice of free trade.

For the period of ten months ending with April, the dutiable imports aggregated $422,626,741. Admitted free, $331,890,984. Isn't 331 millions in ten months free of duty rather a startling protest against the partisan outcry about a "Chinese wall" shutting out foreign products?

There is another and significant phase of this economic condition that is worthy of attention. The increase of dutiable imports for the ten months period was $22,743,452. For the same period the increase of non-dutiable imports—foreign products that paid no tax—amounted to $55,649,46—or more than double the increase of the imports that paid duty under the Dingley tariff. If that isn't rushing on toward free trade, the dictionary is unable to define the process. Meanwhile the country is unprecedentedly prosperous. Our Democratic friends will find hard sledding trying to work up popular sentiment for the repeal of the protective tariff. Our imports, which amounted for the twelve months ending with April, 1897, to $675,740,940, under the Democratic tariff, mounted up under the Republican tariff for the corresponding period ending with April, 1902, to $901,565,085, an increase of $223,824,145. These figures are official and form their own comment.—Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

Will It Come to This?

Wine is an enemy to the buyer and a friend to the seller.

THE TARIFF ON CATTLE.

Its Removal Would Hurt the Farmers Not the Trusts.

There is quite an outcry over the tariff on cattle of twenty-seven and a half per cent. It is said this duty should be removed as an aid to getting at the trust. The duty of twenty-seven and a half per cent. ad valorem is on cattle valued at more than $14 per head. Cattle less than one year old may be brought in at $2 per head, and all others, if valued at not more than $14 per head, at $3.75 per head. All animals brought in for breeding purposes are admitted free of duty. The duty provided on cattle, as all the duties of schedule G of the tariff act of 1897, is for the protection of the American farmer. If it can be shown that it is to his interest to put cattle on the free list, then it is worth while to cry out for that; but that this is a matter closely related to the alleged beef combine is not to be believed on the strength of an outcry. The tariff on fresh beef is two cents a pound. It would be more to the purpose to make a noise in behalf of the repeal of that duty, for it is cheaper beef that concerns the consumer. But the truth is we do not import beef. We do import cattle, but the cattle imported are not fit for the block; they go to the ranges, and find their way in the course of time through the feeders to the market afforded by the packers. Whatever competition might come by the removal of the duty on cattle would be well down the line, not at all calculated to affect the profits of the packers. No country in the world is the equal of the United States in the business of producing meat for market. A few cattle come in here from Mexico and from Canada, but Mexican cattle at least are not beef cattle. The best beef in the world is produced in the central west, and Mexican and Canadian stuff is not to be reckoned as an important factor under any conditions in answering the demands of the market. The farmers of our own country are capable of raising all the beef cattle required, and farmers on the border are entitled to their fair chance.—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

Be Calm.

At the present time there seems to be some difference of opinion as to what attitude a Republican ought to take on the tariff, whether he ought to be proud of the American policy which was so strongly demanded in 1896 and the return to which made prosperity so abounding in 1900 that even the Democratic party did not dare to resolve against it. But it is best to suspend judgment for the present. This is a time of unsettlement and high prices. April was a bad month. It looked as if it was the first month of a protracted spring drouth. Business began to feel panicky on account of it. But the rains came and conditions are going back to the normal. The people are getting over their scare. They are becoming more calm. Fortunate is the man who can contain himself during times of panics or incipient panics. There is no good reason why any man should change his view on the tariff. It is just as good a thing now as it was in 1892 or 1896 or 1900. Simply because conditions have changed a little industrially is no reason for immediately modifying one's views on a cardinal principle.

The idea of ripping everything up every time a little discouragement overtakes business conditions, is really a very detrimental idea. In times of stress one should learn to suspend judgment.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Tariff War Talk.

It is the opinion of the Philadelphia Manufacturer, a newspaper well situated to judge of cause and effect in trade matters, that all talk of a commercial war between this country and any European competitor is ill-founded. We occupy the unique position of producing practically everything we require. Should it come to the point of shutting out all imports there is hardly a single article with which we would have to do without. That is not the case on the other side of the Atlantic. There is not a single country that produces its entire requirements. Shut off the cotton, the grain and provision supply from this country and all Europe would go hungry, and many people who now talk so lightly of closing European markets to American products would see starvation staring them in the face. Threats are easy and cheap, but it's quite another thing to fight a well-fed and otherwise well-equipped opponent. And that's the situation that would confront Europe in the case of a tariff war. If we keep our tariff system as it is there will be no tariff war.

Protection From Democracy.

A Democratic exchange says: "Now we want protection from our industries." It speaks from a partisan standpoint. The unexampled prosperity of the country means disaster for the Democratic party. But then we want protection from that party much worse than "we want protection from our industries."—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

Spinach and Sand.

The French, who eat with their brains, say that spinach is the broom of the stomach. I wonder what kind they have in La Belle France? In New York the weed we call spinach would constitute the knife and fork of a gallinaceous biped as well as its digestive apparatus. That is, there is enough sand in a basket of spinach in the New York market to restock the craw and gizzard of a barnyard rooster. A miserable little handful of this silicated, moth-eaten stuff is sold for 15 cents. When cooked it makes a dab that will about fill an average-sized kitchen spoon. To wash it requires cook's entire afternoon, still it is gritty. Now, here is a chance for an enterprising young man to make a Rockefellerian fortune; let him sell washed spinach to householders, guaranteed free from sand and vermin. Make a specialty of the product. In a few years the newspapers will dub him "the spinach king," and his fame will endure.—New York Press.

If silence is golden the woman who is deaf and dumb must be twenty-four carets fine.

A PLOT AGAINST THE KING

Alleged Discovery of a Plan to Kill Great Britain's Ruler.

HIS ILLNESS A POLICE PRETEXT

King Edward's Withdrawal at Aldershot Necessitated Owing to the Discoveries by the Sleuths of Scotland Yard—Husbanding His Strength For the Fatigues of Coronation Week.

London.—According to the current report King Edward's sudden illness at Aldershot was not due to a cold, but was merely an excuse for withdrawing the King from public functions, owing to the discovery by Scotland Yard of a plot against his life. The principals in this plot have not yet been arrested.

It is cited in confirmation of this story that King Edward's recovery when he was ensconced at Windsor Castle was as complete and speedy as his attack had been sudden.

On the other hand it must be pointed out that if His Majesty's illness was merely diplomatic the officials certainly took a great deal of trouble in keeping up the fiction. Sir Francis Laking, physician in ordinary to the King, was summoned by telegraph to Aldershot; his prescriptions were hurriedly filled, and everything about the King's apartments indicated the genuine nature of his illness.

Furthermore King Edward's journey from Aldershot to Windsor in his motor car and his subsequent drive in Windsor Park, do not seem to indicate any fear of a violent attack upon his person.

At Scotland Yard the utmost reticence was maintained concerning these rumors. It was noticeable, however, that the chief inspectors, who usually return home at night, were all on duty there.

The King drove out from Windsor Castle in a closed carriage in the afternoon. He appeared to be in good health.

The precautionary measures ordered by his physicians are due to the necessity for husbanding his strength in view of the fatigues of coronation week.

TELLS OF THE BOERS' VALOR.

Commandant Kemp Gives Figures Regarding Several Fights.

Kimberley, Griqualand.—Commandant Kemp, General Delarey's lieutenant, arrived here and gave some interesting figures regarding the war. He said that about 50,000 Boers were in the field at the outset, and that only 1500 out of 5000 men available fought at Colenso, where the Boer losses were not heavy. At Spion Kop, where the British suffered so much, the Boers had only fifty-three men killed. In one of the fights outside Ladysmith the Boers had fifty-six men killed and over 100 wounded. Their losses were heavier at Brunkspruit and Vlakenfontein. The Boers were often worried by the British shrapnel and lyddite fire, but when entrenched they did not fear the shells.

Members of the Boer forces often managed to get into Johannesburg, Krugersdorp and Pretoria, procuring valuable information, and frequently crossed the blockhouse lines at night. Commandant Kemp did not allow the Boers of his command to wear khaki, the British uniform.

Boer Surrenders Completed.

London.—General Kitchener, wiring from Pretoria, announces the additional surrender of 1615 Boers, which completes the surrenders in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

In the Transvaal 11,225 men surrendered and 10,813 rifles were given up, while in the Orange River Colony 5395 men surrendered and 5280 rifles were turned in.

A dispatch from General Kitchener adds: "I have handed over the South African constabulary to the civil authorities, as the necessity for further military operations has ceased."

MINNEAPOLIS MAYOR INDICTED.

Charged With Offering a Bribe — His Brother, Chief of Police, Also Accused.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mayor Alberta Ames has been indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of offering a bribe. The charge is that the Mayor endeavored to have his secretary, Thomas R. Brown, appointed Sheriff by the County Commissioners, when it became evident that Philip Megaarden would be removed from the office by the Governor for malfeasance.

In attempting to carry out this plan he is alleged to have offered so to arrange matters that the $20,000 annual income of the Sheriff's office should be divided equally among Brown and the three County Commissioners who were to vote for him, forming a majority of the board.

Ames is a veteran and was three times elected Mayor as a Democrat, and the last time as a Republican. His brother, the Chief of Police, and six detectives had been previously indicted on bribery charges.

Four Men Killed by One Thunderbolt.

William Coleman, Henry Conwell, George Bratcher and Bratcher's brother were killed by lightning while picking potatoes at Coleman's farm, near Sherman, Texas. The bodies all fell in a pile and nearly every bone in them was broken. The clothing was nearly all burned from the bodies.

Thousands Starving in Texas.

The County Judge of Zapata County, Texas, has issued an appeal saying that most of the county has had no rain for three years. He says it is impossible to exaggerate the situation. Thousands have had absolutely nothing to eat since aid from the outside ceased, and are starving.

Earthquake Shocks in Oregon.

Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt at Newport, Ore., one at 8 p. m. and another at 1 a. m. No damage was done.

Kills Himself on His Honeymoon.

George Fleck, aged nineteen, of Louisville, Ky., shot himself through the head in the Great Northern Hotel, at Chicago, in the presence of his bride of three days. They were married in Louisville and were on their honeymoon. Mrs. Fleck is but eighteen. She says that they quarreled, and the boy seized the revolver and put an end to his life.

Cost of the Coal Strike.

The anthracite strike, for the five weeks it has existed, has cost $30,000,000.

SILVER ISSUE IGNORED

Action Taken by the Illinois Democratic Convention.

State Chairman Hopkins Re-elected After a Bitter Contest With Mayor Harrison — The Platform Adopted.

Springfield, Ill. — The Democratic State Convention adjourned after nominating the following ticket:

Clerk of the Supreme Court, John L. Pickering, of Springfield; State Treasurer, George Duddleston, of Chicago; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Anson L. Bliss, of Hillsboro; Trustees of the State University, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago, J. A. White, of Urbana, and S. S. Paxton, of Monmouth.

John P. Hopkins, former Mayor of Chicago, was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, after a bitter contest with Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

The Committee on Resolutions had a long and stormy session before their report was finally adopted.

The principal fight was over the first plank in the platform. As originally drafted this read:

"The Democrats of Illinois declare their adherence to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party as laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, affirmed at our last National convention."

This was considered by the opponents of silver as too specific a declaration in favor of the Kansas City platform, and, headed by John C. Richberg and Adolf Kraus, of Chicago, they fought it. For three hours the debate went on, and the plank was amended to read: "All fundamental principles of the Democratic party, etc., repeatedly affirmed by past Democratic conventions."

No effort was made to bring in the name of William J. Bryan.

So far as it relates to National issues the platform insists upon rigid enforcement of anti-Trust laws and further necessary legislation; denounces the Republican tariff; opposes the British system of colonization, while favoring true American expansion; denounces ship subsidy; favors declaration to Filipinos regarding independence, and congratulates Cuba.

MISSING VASSAR GIRL FOUND.

Lost For a Week She is Discovered in a Pitiable Plight.

Pueblo, Col. — After hunting a week a searching party has succeeded in finding Miss Kathryn Bullen, a Vassar graduate, who mysteriously disappeared from her home in this city. She was found at the Goodnight Ranch, four miles west of here, in a pitiable condition. She was discovered in the Bessemer ditch, one mile from Goodnight, where she had fallen while trying to get a drink of water.

There was nothing left of her shoes but the uppers, and the flesh of her feet was worn almost to the bone, her ankles were covered with cuts and bruises, her clothes were ragged and dirty, her hair was unkempt, and she was almost starved. She cannot talk intelligently, and no attempt has been made at questioning her. Her physician believes she will recover.

MOTHER KILLS SIX CHILDREN.

While Her Husband is at Church She Shoots Her Little Ones.

Jackson, Miss. — Word reached here that Mrs. Stroke, a white woman, living in the Brandywine neighborhood, had slain her six little children. She used a repeating rifle. Each child was instantly killed. The house was set on fire after the killing, and the corpse of one of the infants was consumed in the flames.

Mrs. Stroke's husband was away from home at the time attending church services. Upon his return he found the bodies of five of the children in the yard, while the house was burned almost to the ground. Mrs. Stroke escaped.

The only cause thus far assigned for the tragedy is that the woman was insane.

KIPLING SHUTS HIS DRILL HALL.

Poet in Trouble With Townspropie Who Threatened His Aunt.

London.—The action of Rudyard Kipling, on June 2, in dispersing a mob which threatened the house in Rottingham, Sussex, of his aunt, Lady Burne-Jones, a pro-Boer and a widow of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the painter, on account of her having displayed a black banner, inscribed, "You have killed; you have conquered," has caused a local sensation that shows no sign of abating.

Mr. Kipling has now shut up the Drill Hall, which he had given to the public. This action has created intense feeling. It was Kipling who established the rifle brigade in the place.

Fatal Cloudburst in Vermont.

In addition to great property damage caused by the cloudburst in Vermont, five railroad men lost their lives, a freight train on the Central Vermont Railroad having run into a washout at Middlesex.

Captain Clark Promoted.

President Roosevelt has sent to the United States Senate the nomination of Captain Charles E. Clark, to be advanced seven numbers in rank, and to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy.

Spain to Send a Minister to Cuba.

The Spanish Government has decided to appoint a Minister to the Cuban Republic.

Jumped From the Eads Bridge.

Joseph Lewis, aged twenty-one, jumped from the Eads Bridge at St. Louis, Mo., a distance of seventy feet. When he rose to the surface he struck out lustily for a tugboat which had been provided to take him out of the water. Among the spectators was his mother.

A British Cotton Combination.

British cotton manufacturers have organized for the purpose of encouraging cotton growing in British colonies and protectorates.

The Sporting World.

Boxing is to be resumed again in Memphis, Tenn.

Cresceus cleared $142,000 last season for its owner and driver.

A six-day woman's bicycle race has been held at Toronto, Ontario.

Sceptre, at 5 to 2, has won the Oaks, worth $22,500, at Epsom, England.

Cadet John Rodgers has been elected captain of the Naval Cadet boat crew for 1903.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association will hold a three days' regatta following the N. Y. Y. C. races off that port in July.

GENERAL WOOD IS UPHELD

Root Assumes Responsibility For Payments to Gomez.

CONGRESS HAS THE INFORMATION

The Secretary of War Thinks the Payments Were Dictated by Wise Statesmanship—It is Believed That a Long, Disastrous Conflict in Cuba Was Averted—A War Department Official's Story.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root has assumed full responsibility for the payment of money to General Gomez by General Wood in the American occupation of Cuba, and if Congress asks for an explanation he stands prepared to furnish what he regards as the most convincing proofs that the payments were dictated by the wisest statesmanship. At the War Department a high official stated the position of the Secretary as follows:

"The conditions in Cuba two years ago were precarious. Not a Cuban believed that the United States Government ever would withdraw from Cuba, and the half famished veterans of the Cuban army were in a dangerous mood and clamoring for their pay. General Gomez was the head and front of their army, and had served the revolutionary cause as its principal leader without having received a cent of pay. General Wood thought, and Secretary Root thought afterward, that General Gomez was entitled to consideration; to a home, which was supplied him, and in which he entertained his comrades, and to an income, which last might be set down as a small offset to the money due Gomez from the Cuban Republic That the Cubans themselves regarded the matter in the same light was shown by the passage by the present Cuban Congress, among the very first of its acts, of a bill providing a liberal pension for General Gomez. It is believed that but for this assumption of the costs of Gomez's living expenses the conditions in Cuba might have paralleled those in the Philippines, and the United States Government, after fighting Spain to secure freedom for the Cubans might have been obliged to turn on them the force of her armies.

"The necessity being present, then, in Secretary Root's view, the only other point was the legality and propriety of the payments. He soon satisfied himself that there was not the slightest doubt on that score. The Military Governor was obliged to assume the responsibility for his disbursements, and to exercise his discretion. General Brooke did this, and after him General Wood and Secretary Root now fully approves of everything they did, including the payments to Gomez."

It is pointed out at the War Department as a curious fact that Congress has been in full possession of the information that Gomez had been receiving these payments for no less than two years past. The War Department, as far back as that, submitted to Congress a full statement of all expenditures in Cuba, and included in the list was a statement of the payments to General Gomez.

FIGHT WOLVES IN BOATHOUSE.

Three of the Beasts, Three Dogs, Cat Woman and Baby In One Cabin.

Pittsburg, Pa. — There was a fierce fight at the edge of Aspinwall, just out side of the city limits, between three wolves, a cat, three dogs, a woman and a baby. One wolf was killed, but the two others are at large. The wolf killed is five feet four inches long and gray. It is presumed to be a menagerie wolf, as its fangs were filed and the feet were worn.

The three animals were seen by Mrs Margaret Jeffries, who lives with her family in a boathouse on the Allegheny River. The animals tried to enter the cabin by the gangplank, and Mrs. Jeffries set her dogs against them. The dogs circled around and backed away followed by the wolves.

The dogs jumped into the cabin, with the wolves after them, and ran toward Mrs. Jeffries's baby, which was playing on the floor with the cat. In an instant dogs, wolves and cat were in a snarl on the floor, while Mrs. Jeffries picked up her baby and ran.

The dogs worried the wolves so they fled back to the gangplank. Frank Love heard the noise, took a shotgun and killed one wolf.

ATROCITIES BY FILIPINOS.

Bodies of Seven Captured American Soldiers Found Torn Limb From Limb.

Manila.—The bodies of the sergeant two corporals and four privates of the Fifth Cavalry who were captured May 30 by Ladrones at Pinangonan, Riza Province, this island, have been recovered., Most of the bodies had been torn limb from limb, and it was found impossible to recognize four of the dead men.

A number of arrests in the matter have been made, and nine men have been absolutely identified as belonging to the band of Ladrones which captured the Americans. The identified men include two members of the police force of Terese, Morong Province.

The American soldiers were buried together; it was impossible to make separate interments.

Tornado Sinks a Steamer.

A tornado overturned and sank the steamer Ravenna at Maquoketa, near Dubuque, Iowa on the Mississippi River. The steamer Teal rescued fifteen men, who clung to the bottom of the Ravenna. Those drowned were Captain John Hoy, fifty-two years old, of Stillwater Minn.; Byron Trask, forty-two years old, of Stillwater; Louis Walker, nineteen years old, of Rode's Landing, and a man named Dell.

$90,000 Paris Bank Swindle.

An employe of the Bank of France, at Paris, who was intrusted with the care of collateral securities, abstracted a number of these documents, and, through the help of a friend, borrowed money on them from the Bank of France itself. The papers say that the sum lost by the bank amounts to $90,000.

Insane Farmer's Triple Crime.

While demented, John Fox, a farmer of Elbow Lake, Minn., killed his mother, brother and himself.

War Inquiry to Be Had.

The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announced in the British House of Commons that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a small royal commission and institute a general inquiry into the South African war

Death Caused by Manicuring.

William G. Harrison died at his home in Baltimore of blood poisoning. Several weeks ago he had his hands manicured in Philadelphia. His fingers began to swell a few days later, and the dis

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One-sixth of the area of Canada is practically ice-bound. There are more than 1,500,000 square miles of unexplored land in Canada. The entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,456,383 square miles, consequently one-third of this country has not been untraversed by the explorer. The interior of the Hudson Bay territory and of all practical purposes entirely unknown.

Most of this unknown area in the affiliated in the western half of the Dominion in superimposed blocks of from 25,000 to 50,000 square miles that is, areas as large as the states of Ohio, Kansas or New England are yet a secret to white men.—National Geographic Magazine.

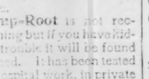
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless so poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



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The United States of America, Eastern District of North Carolina. Whereas, on the 11th day of June 1902 J. R. Brooks and Wm. Friend filed their libel in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the Schooner Mariah Ashby, her boats, tackle appareal and furniture, in a cause of action civil and maritime and

Whereas by virtue of power in due form of law to be directed returnable of the 25th day of June 1902 I have seized and taken the said Schooner Mariah Ashby and have her in my custody.

Notice is hereby given that a District Court will be held in the United States Court Room in the City of Elizabeth City, N. C. on the 25 day of June 1902 for the trial of said premises and the owner or owners and all persons who may have or claim any interest are hereby cited to appear at the time and place aforesaid to show cause if any they have why final decree shall not pass as prayed.

H. C. Dockery,
U. S. Marshal,
By Chas A. Banks, Dept.
U. S. Marshal.

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D. O. NEWBERRY, - - Bus. Manager

After all is said and done, wasn't it a circus?

Talk about pie-loving, the radical yields the palm.

The Democratic whisper going around seems to be: "Send for Grover."

The "ins" are waving the palm branch of peace, but the "outs" swear they will have blood or die.

After reading the last week's issues of our two local democratic contemporaries, we are still more firmly convinced than ever that democracy is villianously bad company.

Many of our democratic brethren admit that there is but one fault to be found with the CAROLINIAN'S account of last week's hippodromatic Pasquotank Democratic Convention—it was too realastic to be pleasant.

A new town will be built on Martinique to take the place of St. Pierre, though not on the old site. The irrepressible boomer will be setting forth its merits as the worlds most famous volcanic resort and stimulant to jaded nerves.

In one of his recent Sunday school talks John D. Rockefeller said: "The man who is poor, with only just enough money for the necessities of life may use his life for the good of others, and that man is a true success." Oh cut it out! Uncle Andy Carnegie is working that graft.

Says the Philidelp'ia Times: What the president said about lynching is true and it applied no more to the south than to any other section in which this lawless barbarity is tolerated. The only way to make lynching a sectional issue is by sectional resentment of evil avors to abate it.

If the present promise is fullfilled the cotton crop of 1902 will be larger than has ever been gathered along to this time. The acreage is greater than in any other year except in 1901, when it was slightly in excess of this year's figures, but the condition now is much better than it was then. Brother farmer, did you diversify your crop in planting?

Tom Dixon, a native of North Carolina, for some time a preacher in Northern cities, has written a book called, "TheLeopard's Spots." It pricks old sores. It recalls old bitternesses that the best people wish to see forgotton. His love-making is poor stuff even for that sort, and the little theology which is sandwitched in, in a place or two, is not of the Bible kind.

Washington Cor. Post: The Republican campaign in North Carolina will be opened at Pittsboro, in Chatham County, August 5th. Senator Pritchard has selected that occasion to make his opening speech A. H. Price of Salisbury will accompany him. Senator Pritchard said today it was his purpose to make an active campaign over the State, speaking in all sections.

The President, in his message to Congress urging reciprocal legislation with Cuba, speaks the sentiment of a very large majority of the Republican party. His appeal for an impoverished people whom we have started in the difficult path of self-goverment will meet a hearty response in the hearts of those Americans who demanded that the goverment of the United States should rescue the island from its oppressor. The policy Mr Roosevelt has declared was the policy of William McKinley, and is in accord with his last message to the American people.

The following arraignment by a democratic nominee for the presidency (Bryan) of the only democratic president who has held office since the war furnishes rich reading to say the least: "He (Cleveland) secured his nomination in 1892 by a secret bargain with the financiers; his committee collected from the corporations and spent the largest campaign fund the party ever had; he filled his Cabinet with corporation agents and placed railroad attorneys on the United States bench, to look after the interests of their former clients. He turned the Treasury over to a Wall street syndicate and the financial member of his family went from Washington to become the private attorney of the man, who forced (?) the Treasury Department to sellhim goverment bonds at 105 and then resold them at 117. He tried to prevent the adoption of the income tax provisions, vetoed the only tariff reform measure passed since the war and while thundering against the trusts in his message, did even less than Knox has done to interfere with their high handed methods."

It sounds like the present democratic war-cry against republicanism.

AN ESSAY.

We have had the pleasure of carefully looking over and closely reading the essay of Miss Emma Cobb., the talented young daughter of Mr. G. W. Cobb, of this city. The essay is wonderfully well done. It shows thought, research and a style seldom present in one so young. We were so struck with its merits that we have obtained the reluctant consent of the young lady to publish the same in THE CAROLINIAN. We herewith present it:

Woman in Shakespeare.

One great philosopher has said "any one who knows the Bible and Shakespeare is wise."

The latter is just as entertaining and instructive today as he was in the 17th century. Ben Johnson never penned a truer sentiment than when he wrote: "Shapespeare was not of an age, but for all times."

If an academy of Immortals chosen from all ages could be formed, there is no doubt that the English speaking people would send Shakespeare as their chief representative. He alone could speak on their behalf of life and its joys in the presence of Homer, of death and its mysteries in Dante's presence; he alone could respond to the wisdom of Goethe with a broader and a sunnier wisdom; he alone could match the laughter of Moliere with a laughter as human and more divine.

Besides Shakespeare was a student of nature. No man ever had a better opportunity to learn and study the beauties of human character than did William Shakespeare in the country around Stratford and in the clubs and theatres in London.

In his plays we find clearly delineated every conceivable type of human nature.

In his "Romeo and Juliet" he gives us the tender and affectionate side of woman's life. In "Hamlet" we find the man who propounds the great question "To be or not to be."

In "Othello" we get a vivid picture of the plays of jealousy.

In the sonnets, we have an instance of a too common misfortune extravagant devotion to a disloyal friend.

In the "Merchant of Venice," Portia is the type of perfect womanhood.

In "Macbeth," we have indelibly impressed upon our minds the fact that woman always exerts a powerful influence over a man.

It is especially with the last two named characters, Portia and Lady Macbeth, that I wish to deal tonight.

In these characters we have clearly set forth two different types of womanhood. In Portia we find a disposition gentle and affectionate; in Lady Macbeth we find one of the most masculine temperaments that has ever been portrayed. Portia is the first of Shakespeare's women who unites in beautiful proportion, intellectual power high and refined, with unrestrained ardor of the heart She is endued with those delightful qualities which Shakespeare has lavished on many of his female characters, but besides the dignity and tenderness which should distinguish her sex generally, she is indiviualized by qualities peculiar to herself, by her high mental powers, her enthusiasm of temperament, her decision of purpose and her buoyancy of spirit.

Every woman's happiness probably depends on the choice of a husband. By the terms of her father's will Portia's desire in this respect was restrained. She herself says in speaking to her maid, Nerissa: "O, me the word 'choose'! I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. Is it not hard Nerissa, that I cannot choose one, nor refuse none?" But the ancient saying is no heresy: "Hanging and wiving go by destiny." This destiny works well for Portia and fulfills for her the fondest hopes of her heart. Portia is full of genuine wisdom and and lively wit: but as she has never known want, or grief, or fear, or disappointment, her wisdom is with out a touch of the somber or the sad, her affections are all mixed with faith, hope and joy; and her wit has not a particle of malevolence or causticity.

To understand the character and disposition of Lady Macbeth, we must know something of her husband The contrast between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth united by their affections, their fortunes and their crime, is made to illustrate and light up the character of each. Macbeth has physical courage, but moral weakness, and is subject to excited imaginative fears. Lady Macbeth is of a finer and more delicate nature, though of greater determination and stability. Led on by ambition for the kingship of her husband, she contrives one of the bloodiest deeds recorded in history or literature. She accepts the inevitable means, and nerves herself for the terrible night's work by artificial stimulants. Here we catch a glimpse of Lady Macbeth's boldness and rigidity of character While planning for the death of Duncan we easily discern her strong masculine character in the following soliloquy: "Come, you spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here, and fill me from the crown to the toe, topful of direst cruelty." No warning voice of conscience, no foebodings of terrible consequences, alarm her as they did Macbeth a will of uncommon firmness renders her in a remarkble manner mistress of herself. She knows that by dissimulation, foresight and cunning, she can commit and conceal the fatal deed in question. She scorns the bare idea of failure. She goes through her part so perfectly that no suspicion falls on her. Knowing her consort well, she arrogates to herself the man's part and she endeavors to screw up her courage for the accomplishment of this most heinous crime. But the compunctious visitings of nature which she had endeavored to ward off, return and Lady Macbeth is compelled to leave that business to man, which needs more than man to execute it.

Here, Macbeth, aroused by the prophecy of the weired sisters and stung by the bitter scorn with which his vacillating moods inspire Lady Macbeth, and urged on by her passioned entreaties, goes forward with the bloody work, slays his sovereign and becomes King of Scotland.

But does this success of their plot bring happiness to Macbeth and his queen? No! Lady Macbeth, after the fatal crime of which she herself was the instigator, knows not another moments' peace. Her thoughts by day are haunted by recollections of that fatal deed, and in her dreams each night she lives over again the hideous scene, and vainly strives to wash away the stains of her sovereign blood. She herself declares that all the sweet perfumes of Arabia could not sweeten her little hand.

At last health and reason both destroyed by constant dwelling upon the bloody deed, she dies, and Macbeth is left alone to receive in the swift retribution that soon overtakes him, a fitting punishment for their joint crime.

All the finest parts of Portia's character are brought to bear in the trial scene. Here, her intellectual powers, her elevated sense of rellgion, her high honorable principles, her best feelings as a woman, are all displayed. The sudden plan which she forms for the release of her husband's friend, her disguise and deportment as the young and learned doctor would appear forced and improbable in any other woman; but in Portia it is the simple and natural result of her character. In her speech before the Duke of Venice in defense of Antonio she makes the following beautiful and picturesque appeal for mercy. "The quality of mercy is not strained it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath; it is twice blest. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes." It may well be said that Portia is a type of perfect womanhood.

While on the one hand Portia is mild, sweet and gentle, beautifully illustrating the perfect type of womanhood, on the other hand, Lady Macbeth is cruel and masculine, her thoughts spare the blood of neither infants nor old age. Portia's ready wit and sweet ways save the life of her husband's friend. Lady Macbeth's passionate love for her husband prompts her to her monstrous crime. In these two opposite characters, the one so lovable and the other so wicked, the master genius of Shakespeare reaches a climax of portraiture of human life and human motive in knowledge of both of which he is as supreme master as was the divine Phedias in his art of repeating in marble the highest and best forms of physical beauty.

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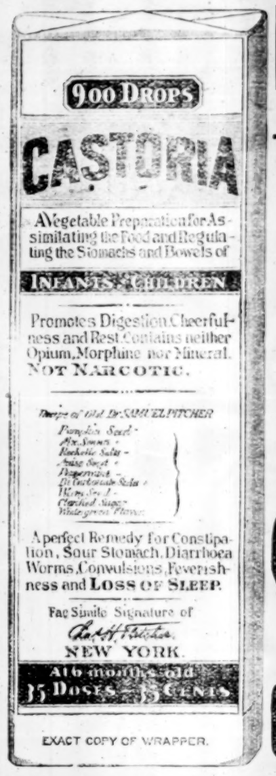
Everybody said I had consumption," writes Mrs. A. M. Shields, of Chambersburg, Pa.," I was so low after six months of severe, sickness, caused by Hay Feaver and Asthma, that few thought I could get well, but I learned of the marvelous merit of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, used it, and was completely cured." For desperate Throat and Lung Diseases it is the safest cure in the world, and is infallible for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections. Guaranteed bottles 50c and 1.00. Trialbottles free at all Druggists. South Mills Drug Co., of South Mills.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But where do you buy your watches
My dear Alphonse"
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SELIG'S,

My dear Gaston,
I find that he saves me money
But not only that, his prices on Jewelery
Are as low as you will find in the City.
"Thank you my dear Gaston
I have started doing business with

Louis Selig.

The Leading Jeweler, Cor. Main and Water Streets.

The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.—Chicago News.

Happy Time in Old Town.

"We felt very happy," writes R.N. Bevill, Old Town, Va. "when Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured our daughter of a bad case of scald head." It delights all who use it for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Boils, Ulcers, Eruptions. Infallible for Piles. Only 25c at Druggists. South Mills Drug Co. South Mills.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature on each box: 25.

Let a boy follow his natural inclinations. So many plow boys are being worked in carriages.—Atchison Globe.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay Price, 25 cents.

"Professor, how did you come to pose to me in the face of my continued indifference?"

"I proceeded on the general proposition that whatever a woman seems to be she isn't."—Chicago Record.

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When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No. Cure, No Pay. 50c

In the coaching days it cost from £8 to £6 to go from York to London.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablet. the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Notice.

The North Carolinian having passed into other hands, all receipts for subscription and advertising to April 1, 1902 and all other receipts for money paid to the estate of the late Patemon John must hereafter bear the personal signature of the executrix.

ELLA V. JOHN

pril 9, 1902.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. May 12th 1902

R. J. Hassel, Administrator
I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

Best Work — — Best Marble.

C. B. MASON.
MARBLE CO.

Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your Estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived

C. B. MASON,
Marble Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

TAILORING

An exclusive stock of high class fabrics for evening and half dress.

New Spring AND Summer Samples.

Suitings, Trousering,

Your order placed now will receive the promptest attention.

A choice line.

C. RAULFS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
31 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Extends its thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage it has received since beginning operations a few weeks ago. For a brand new enterprise starting in a field against well entrenched competition we feel justly proud of the business done thus far, but as the season has just fairly opened we wish to make a few remarks like these: "It shall be our aim to merit the continued patronage of the public by dealing fairly and squarely at all times by weighing Ice as delivered—by offering a choice high grade, very hard frozen article free from impurities, by serving our customers promptly and in an accommodating spirit, and finally we promise that our prices shall be all right. If there is anything else we can offer the public, kindly let us hear from you.

Very truly yours for good hot weather.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Phone No 900

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

N. G. GRANDY & CO.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Agents for American Fertilizer Co's.
HIGH CLASS
FERTILIZERS.
Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.
REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat-flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

F. H. Ziegler,
Successor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' Supplies,
From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
GRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest hearse in this section Rosewood, Walnut, cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a Specialty. All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

A. W. HAFF
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff
Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish Lobsters Etc., Etc
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Agents.

M. B. Culpepper & Son.
Groceries
—AND—
Confectioners.
Corner Road and Elizabeth Streets.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail grocery.

Call and examine our stock.

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experience, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway.

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. B. Wilson; Aldermen, M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. I. Pendleton, W. M. Pendler, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst; Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. Gibbs on, A. C. Bell Assistant; J. L. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, T. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson, Health Officer, Dr John B. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Medlin.

Collector of Customs—C. W. C. Brooks, Sr. Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons—J. Pendleton—Drs. J. L. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. T. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the office of Wood and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—D. H. Tuttle, pastor, Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor. Episcopal, R. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. E. S. Abbott, pastor.

Christian Church, J. Lapman pastor, services a Court House every Sunday morning and night.

Colgate—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Georgetown, Z. D. Rigsby, pastor; Olive Branch M W, Norman, pastor; Philip, W. J. Heritage rector, St. Stephen, W. Atteridge pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, J. Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners, Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas B. Fearing, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, P. B. White; J. E. Sawyer, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathaniel Sawyer; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harry Pendleton; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education, J. C. Commander, Chairman and L. W. Davenport; Coroner, Dr. J. and Herring; County Physician, Dr A. T. Ayden; Surveyor, J. C. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Normal Institute, S. L. Sheep, Pres.
Select school, C. S. Gilbert, Principal.
State Normal School, P. W. Moore, Principal.

DO WE GET YOUR BUNDLE?

This laundry's Full of Satisfaction.

We dispense it in generous measure to all our patrons.

Every garment that we do up is liberally sprinkled with it.

We wash and iron it into every lot of work that we turn out.

Are YOU getting satisfaction? Try US

Albemarle Steam Laundry,

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

'PHONE 125.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address P. C. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect May 25th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 3:25, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 7:30, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " 9:25, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:30, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND.

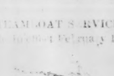
Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:36, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:50, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz. City (daily except Sunday) 5:10, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 15, 1902.



Steamer leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connects With Washington and Pym, with R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor. Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C. South bound—Leave Elizabeth City Steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Steamer Oracoke, 3 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and with L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 3 a. m. for Lorch Creek Aurora, etc., at 2:00 a. m. Monday and Friday for Swan quarter and Oracoke.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agt., Elizabeth City, or to the General office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co. at Norfolk, Va.

J. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

More clothes are rubbed out than worn out.

GOLD DUST

will spare your back and save your clothes. Better and far more economical than soap and other Washing Powders.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.

Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, June 26, 1902.

What has become of the Y. M. C. A.

Most of our citizens are now taking boxing lessons.

Some of them have taken to the woods.

Dan Cupid is busy these days as the marriage register shows.

When the preacher goes into politics look out for trouble.

The paint was all kicked off the pie counter in the wild scramble.

Well, whatever you may think of it, Baxter is still selling the best ice.

There is gore in many an eye but we are wearing the sweet smile of peace.

Miss Georgia Pratt, of Norfolk, is the guest of the family of Mr. H. Godfrey on Road street.

As "music hath charms to soothe the savage beast," so has the low, soft, sweet voice of a woman.

The day of the Sunday-School pic nic and the festive red bug is now the living present.

There is a special railroad meeting to be held this morning at the Court House.

The fire-bells clang announced a slight blaze on extreme south Martin street, Tuesday morning, little damage.

It is definitely stated that the repaired fire-engine will be here by the 1st of the month.

Another accident at Blades' mill last week, and John Jones, (col.) now views the world with one eye.

Only four more days in which to list your taxes. Step up lively gentlemen, or pay the penalty.

Miss Jennie Simpson and Miss Helen Sheep are off on a visit to Mrs. Dr W. H. Cowell, at Shawboro N. C.

Miss Jimmie Perry, a bright and charming little damsel, of Berkley, Va., is the guest of the Misses White, on Main street.

We regret exceedingly that avaluable communication from a Buxton correspondent is crowded out of this issue for lack of space.

He has had an interesting career, hasn't he? Well, rather. He has been through two fortunes, three wives and a sanitarium.—Life.

An enormous potato crop is being marketed and business should soon be feeling the effect thereof.

Let the city give us good water, and citizens will not then have to take their aqua with a "stick" in it to kill the microbes.

A drawing of the proposed Federal Building to be corstructed here is on exhibition in McCabe & Grice's show windows. It will evidently be a handsome structure.

Fifteen Methodist divines left on the Neuse Tuesday to attend the conference for this district which opened at Manteo Wednesday. A number of laymen accomponied them.

Mrs. S. S. Lamb, of Aiken, S. C., is visiting her parents in this city. The many friends of Mr. Lamb are glad to hear of his improving health and success in Aiken.

Mr. J. Norman Whitehurst, W. E. Wood and E. H. Howe will open up a general insurance and real estate business in this city on or about July 1st.

We regret to hear of the illness from typhoid fever of Mr. L. E. Skinner, the popular and energetic manager of the Albemarle Steam Laundry, at his home on Main street.

Miss Lucie Bell, one of Elizabeth's fairest and most talented young ladies, is home for her vacation from Hagerstown, Md., where she occupied the position of instructress in music.

Says The Economist: Bro. Tuttle's political backers have the old radical smell about them." Wrong, brother, wrong. We pass it by, however, as perhaps you are feeling a little sore. You know yourself that there is many a "good democrat" with the preacher.

After a lingering illness of many months Mrs. T. A. Commander died Thursday afternoon at her home on Ehringhaus street. The funeral was conducted yesterday afternoon from the house. The remains were interred in the family yard. Many relatives attended. She was a popular and estimable lady.

The market for cotton manufacturing products is far from active and local mills are feeling the effect thereof. The knitting mill has shut down for a period of three weeks and the cotton mill is running only on half time.

Married yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James D. Weymouth in this city Mrs. Maggie Weymouth and Mr. Fred Davis. The contracting parties are well known in Elizabeth and have a host of friends here. The bridal party left on the afternoon train for an extended trip north. We offer sincere congratulations.

It looks as if the noble rage has abated in very truth, and that the site for the public building is res adjudicita. The call for the dollars with which to pay for change of site had a cooling effect.

It is sad news indeed which comes from England. King Edward the Seventh suffering from appendicitis has been compelled to undergo an operation and his life now hangs in the ballance. The coronation ceremonies have been indeffinitely postponed.

The business men of Scottdale, Pa., have held a meeting and unanimously decided to confine all their advertising hereafter to newspapers. They will waste no more money on theater programs, billboards, handbills or other advertising shams. They are right. Newspaper publicity is the only kind that counts.

Recently incorporated, the Sanderlin Underwriting Agency Co. of this city. The incorporators are: M. L. Sanderlin, E. F. Lamb, Scott B. Appleby Jr. and Margaret L. Sanderlin. The object of the company will be the conducting of a loan and trust, general insurance and real estate business in this city. Capital $25,000.

There seems to be every prospect that the Elizabeth & Western will be an assured thing. The desired water frontage is in the possession of a man who is willing to donate it to the cause feeling that the city from a spirit of equity will see right to reimburse him. The city fathers will condemn a street along the canal to Baxter's field, donate a part of it to the railroad, and there you are.

The nuptials of Miss Allie Fearing, daghter of Mr. Zenas Fearing, of Washington, D. C., and Lieut. Chas. Lanham, U. S. A. stationed at Fortress Monroe, will be celebrated in that city on the 27th. Miss Fearing is well known here, where she has a host of friends. She is a charming little lady. The CAROLINIAN extends congratulation most hearty.

Dr. Tracy has closed his series of temperance lectures, the tent is down and the Dr. has already become only a memory. During his stay th usands of the curious listened to his exhortations. The vitascope served to enliven his lectures, though it cannot but be admitted that the Dr. himself is a forcible talker and attracted many. The doctrine of damnation was somewhat strongly emphasised and the blue flame burned steadily. His talk Sunday afternoon to men was especially earnest and served to enforce some plain truths. Monday evening saw the close of the series in an illustrated talk on Cuba. The pictures reproduced were those taken by the NewYork Journal's special photographer during the Spanish American war and were of interest. The Dr. raked in numerous dimes and nickels and should have gone away well content with the harvest.

Congress has been memorialized by the New York Chamber of Commerce to establish a pension for lifesavers along the same lines as that now in vogue concerning the regular army.

Similar action should be taken by our Board of Trade and Business Mens' association.

From Cape Henry to that dreaded "graveyard of American shipping"—Cape Hatteras, there are employed by the government year after year dozens of heroic men in the life saving stations who, no matter what the weather may be nor how fierce the storm may rage, are always on the look-out for some vessel in distress and ever prepared to brave sea and gale in an attempt to rescue the imperilled crew.

Roanoke Island Celebration 1904.

Recently President H. G. Connor and several members of the executive committee of the State Literary and Historical Ass. met at Raleigh to make arrangements for obtaining a charter for the Roanoke Island Celebration Company. It is proposed to organize a company with $259,000 capital with leave to begin work when $10,000 is raised.

It is understood that the celebration will take place on Roanoke Island in August, 1904. W. D. Pruden, of Edenton, was made chairman of the Roanoke Island Celebration Committee, and it was decided that this committee and various officers of the Literary and Historical Society will make a pilgrimage to Roanoke Island July 24 next.

Negros to Colonize.

Here's an interesting story sent out from New York, that tells about the colonization plans George White has in view for negroes from North Carolina. "George White, the last colored man to sit in congress, a member from North Carolina in both the Fiftieth and Fifty-six Congresses, is reported to be at the head of a syndicate which has purchased from Senator Robert E. Hand, 957½ acres of land near Burleigh, N. J., near Cape May. It is intended to establish a colony of negroes from North Carolina. The name of the town is to be Whiteboro. Already several avenues have been laid out. Each colonist is to buy a house on the instalment plan and is to have ten years in which to pay for it."

Examination For Enterance To The A & M. College.

Examination for enterance to the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh will be held Thursday, July 10th, in the court house (the County Superintendant will be in charge). Young men desiring to enter that college and obtain a practical education in Agriculture, Engineering, Electricity, Cotton Manufacturing, and Mechanic Arts, can try their hand at these examinations, and thus save the expences of a trip to Raleigh. 240 scholarships are offered, conferring free tuition and room rent.

Filthy Temples in India.

Scared cows often defile Indian temples, but worse yet is a body that's polluted by constipation. Don't permit it. Cleanse your system with Dr. Kings New Life Pills and avoid untold misery. They give lively livers-active bowels, good digestion, fine appetite. Only 25c at all Druggists, South Mill Drug Co.

Only 500.

I have 500 copies, or books that I offer for the small sum of 25c. each. It's title is The little Book or the words that John ate, The fall of Babylon, the great City, The first and second resurrection, by Henry Clay. This book tells us what the sun is and the spirit, it tells us of the third heaven and we know that there cannot be a third without a first and second. It tells us of the Baptism of the water and how Satan has deceived the people by baptizing in the name of the Father Son and Holy Ghost with water, or in water. It shows how the notions of the world have been deceived etc. The Christ's resurrection had nothing to do with John's resurrection and how it is to come and those who are alseep in Christ and how they shall come and how Christ is coming at the end of time. It proves that the kingdom of God and the kingdom of heaven are the same, that Matthew would speak of the kingdom of heaven. Marke and Luke would use the word kingdom of God and it is for the people living and not after they are dead and have left the world.

It proves that God gave the sabbath to the people of God or his people as a sign that the brethren might see and know that they were God's people and obey him and be blessed them above all nations.

It tells who is the hundred forty and four thousand etc. It tells us or gives us the dates of the books published after Christ.

It tells us more than any man has ever offered to tell us since the apostle days.

It gives us a little talk with five of the brother morman's S. D. A. Sanctified, N. M. E. and M. E. S. not that I wish to cast any sneer or any inkeeling towards any one or sect, and if any should think so I ask forgiveness. Now my dear brother among the sect, though there be, between one and two thousand and thousands have lived and died happy and their religion has caused them to loose their neighbors and to live with their fellow man etc. At last when they came to die and in their last moments they believed that they saw their Jesus, and many believed that they saw some of their loved ones that had come to meet them. If this religion makes us good neighbors and live right and die right, what need the world to care or any one else.

But shall Christ be kept back and those that are asleep in Christ and shall Satan be kept unbound or shall we bind him a thousand years. Remember my brother that nothing that I can do within myself that can molest you or your sect. If you are built on that rock, on the other if the city is finish the last lot have been taken and last house built, you with all your money, with all your sect will not stop the fall.

Give me one text where any one ever died and went to heaven, but Christ, gave one text where heaven is promised to any beyond the grave. I will believe it. I will give you 50 or more showing that the kingdom of heaven and the kingdom of God are the same and are for the people of God in this life and not after they die.

Give me one text where any one ever was baptized with water in the name of the Father Son and Holy Ghost and I will believe it. It can and will give you text after text, that the ones that were baptized were only baptized in name of Lord Jesus or Jesus and not in the name of Father Son and Holy Ghost.

Give me one text where the first day of the week ever were kept for the Sabbath or given for the Sabbath or ever taking the place of the seven day or ever sanctified and I will believe it.

I will give you text after text where that the seventh day were given for the Sabbath, given by God, sanctified by God, kept by his people, kept by Jesus Christ and his followers after his death, still kept by some of the Jews, and it was over eight years after before the Gentiles had any part or lot in religion, that the seventh day was understood to be the Sabbath laid down in the family Bibles until 1841 or more. I have two, one published in 1831 and one in 1841 laid down in them Saturday the Seventh or Sabbath. Now if the seventh day was the Sabbath until 1841 when did the Sabbath change. Give one text where any day commences at midnight or sun down and I will believe it.

I offer this book for the small sum of 25c. I will sent it on the receipt of 25c in stamps or money post paid to any address or will deliver it to any address giving no. street and place etc in Elizabeth City, N. C. Not that I want you to believe in me or to believe what I should say, but that you should know what is in your Bible and what is not in your Bible. Address.

Henry Clay, E. City, N. C.
Known as H. C. Meads.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Mexican Mustang Liniment will readily overcome Loss of Hair, Diseased Hoofs and Scratches in horses mules and cattle. Farmers try it.

A toad under a harrow

suffers no more than the faithful horse that is tortured with Spavins, Swinney, Harness Sores, Sprains, etc. Most horse owners know this and apply the kind of sympathy that heals, known far and wide as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Never fails—not even in the most aggravated cases. Cures caked udder in cows quicker than any known remedy. Hardly a disease peculiar to muscle, skin or joints that cannot be cured by it.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best remedy on the market for Wind Galls, Sprains and Skin Lumps. It keeps horses and mules in condition.

Summer Comfort Requires the Right Kind of Clothing

The Coatless Man will find in our Shirt Stock such garments as he will not be ashamed to wear without a Coat.

Percale Shirts 50c to $1.00
Madras Shirts, 75c to 95c
Perfect fitting and Fast Colors.

Give Us A Trial.

THE NEW AND THE OLD WAY

Adjustable not the old kind. Notice the fit in the back. There's comfort for you.

The Fair
THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfok, Virginia,

WE NEED YOU IN OUR BUSINESS!

If you're not a customer of ours you should be. We are going to keep after you until we get you. After the first purchase you'll come again. The

GROCERY

business is our only business, and we endeavor to treat our customer so satisfactorily that our sales increase every week. We always have the variety and our guarantee goes with all sales.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

When We See The Same Faces

Accompanied by new ones at our soda fount every day, it is convincing to us that our ICE DRINKS, ICE CREAM and ICES are just right. It can hardly be otherwise. It's a simple matter, too—pure juices from the choicest, ripe fruits, pure cream, lot of ice, prepared by men who know their business.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Clothing Facts For Thougthful Men.

A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow.

There is no necessity of being shabbily dressed when high grade clothes can be bought for the price paid for cheap, shoddy, poorly made goods.

Our suits are trade makers; and every garment must be satisfactory or money will be refunded.

We make a specialty of our made-to-order department, which is under the charge of an expert.

If you want your clothes to fit, buy them of

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.
If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.
Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

In Turkey red hair is counted a great beauty, and the women dye their hair that tint.

A Summer-Like Reminder.

The New Jersey coast is one of the most popular of summer abiding places and its wide-spread favor is greatly enhanced by the exceptional train service and accommodations provided by the New Jersey Central. Its lines reach Seabright, Monmouth, Normandie, Red Bank, Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Avon, Spring Lake, Belmar, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Ocean City and Cape May, and at each of these places there are admirable hotels and boarding houses. The New Jersey Central has prepared a hotel book, which gives complete information regarding the hotels on its lines and this booklet is sent free upon application to Gen'l Pass. Agent, New Jersey Central, New York.

It's all well enough to laugh and grow fat, but too many people take on weight over their own jokes.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Rome is to be electrically lighted with power from the Marmore Falls, seventy miles away.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

The lazy man aims at nothing and generally hits it.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

In the State of Utah there are 220,000 Mormons in a total population of 276,740.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

What a young man who has a best girl wants to do is to hold his own.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Greater London embraces about 400,000 acres.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It doesn't make a lie any whiter to put it on a tombstone.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

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The set, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humour germs.

A Single Set, price $1, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE

CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in pocket vials, 60 doses, price, 25c.

Sold throughout the world. SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c. PILLS, 25c. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props, Boston, U. S. A.

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Cleanly and Sanitary
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Safeguards Health

The delicate tints are made with special reference to the protection of pupils' eyes. Beware of paper and germ-absorbing and disease-breeding Kalsomines.

ALABASTINE COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

BLAMES CAPTAIN DAYTON

Admiral Crowninshield Refuses to Court-Martial Chicago's Officers.

ITALY'S DIPLOMATIC PROTEST

The Italian Ambassador Calls on the State and Navy Departments in Reference to the Matter—Admiral Says Indignities Suffered at Venice Were Due Partly to Captain's Neglect.

London.—The findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the United States naval officers imprisoned at Venice in April throws new and important light on the affair. "It now appears," to quote the findings, "that the United States Consul at Venice, Henry A. Johnson, and the lawyer provided by him for the defense advised the officers to plead that they were violently drunk. This they declined to do."

Rear-Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, in reviewing the findings of the Court, severely censures Captain James H. Dayton, commander of the Chicago, for not personally attending to the defense of the officers, and comments on the "revolting indignities" suffered by the officers while confined at Venice. Under the circumstances, Admiral Crowninshield holds that "a court-martial would be a farce."

The officers' defense was self-defense against civilians; that no police were knowingly resisted, and that their intention was not to rescue Lieutenant Doddridge, but to protect him from violence inflicted by outsiders.

Captain Dayton's Court of Inquiry finds that, while the actions of Cadet Kress were indiscreet, no further proceedings against him should be taken; the same conclusion is arrived at regarding Langley. The Court recommends that Lieutenant Doddridge, Captain Wynne and Surgeon Ledbetter be tried by court-martial for "conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen;" that Lieutenant Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter be tried for "being noticeably affected by liquor and upsetting tables and chairs," and that Captain Wynne be tried for "his unusual hail in the quiet of St. Mark's Square," and running among chairs and tables in a public cafe.

In quashing all the recommendations for court-martial Admiral Crowninshield says:

"After a minute examination, it appears that there was not sufficient evidence adduced before the Court of Inquiry to establish the allegations against Surgeon Ledbetter, Lieutenant Doddridge and Captain Wynne. The weight of the evidence shows that the two first-named were not noticeably affected by liquor. The matter appears to have been forced to trial on account of the representations of civilians who were in no way under the authority of any branch of the Italian Government, national or municipal, and whose character was such that the officers were victimized.

"It was the duty of the commanding officer to make immediate and direct representations for the relief of the men, or appear in court to see that justice was done, and this he failed to do.

"The sum total of the matter is that the officers had a dispute with a waiter there, and ran among chairs and tables, all the chairs and tables being deserted at the time; that one of them upset tables and chairs, and that another called out in loud tones in the deserted square. While some or all of these actions may be considered indiscreet or lacking in dignity, none of them merit a court-martial, and none can be characterized as bringing scandal or disgrace on the naval service. Hence the court of inquiry clears the officers of resisting public authority or unwarrantably attacking citizens, which are the principal, if not the only, points on which the Italian court found the parties guilty."

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR PROTESTS.

He is Annoyed by the Publication of Report on Venetian Arrests.

Washington, D. C.—Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, called at the State Department and expressed to Dr. Hill, Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Mr. Hay, the very considerable annoyance caused him by the publication of the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the case of the American naval officers of the Chicago imprisoned at Venice.

At Dr. Hill's suggestion the Ambassador saw Secretary Moody, a rather unusual proceeding. It is believed that the Secretary will institute a strict inquiry to ascertain how the report of the Chicago court of inquiry gained publicity. The probable outcome of the case will be that the Government will let the case drop with Admiral Crowninshield's disapproval of the court-martial's proceedings.

COST OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

$170,326,586 is Secretary Root's Report to Congress.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root, in answer to the Senate resolution calling for information as to the cost of the war in the Philippines, made a report showing that the cost to date, including outstanding obligations, was $170,326,586. General Wheaton, in his report on retiring from the command of the Philippines, fully approves of General Bell's pacification methods as warranted by the semi-civilized character of the natives.

Powder Mill Blows Up; Four Dead.

The conning mill of the Cambria Powder Company plant at Seward, Pa., blew up, killing three men and injuring five others, one of whom has since died. The explosion occurred as the men were loading a pot of powder on a wagon.

New Consul at Pretoria.

President Roosevelt has sent to the United States Senate the nomination of Joseph E. Proffit, of West Virginia, to be Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South Africa.

Judge Fursman Resigns.

Judge Edgar L. Fursman, of the Third Judicial district, New York, has announced his resignation from the Supreme Court Bench, to take effect October 10. He intends to practice law in New York City. As his term does not expire until December 31, 1903, Governor Odell must make a new appointment.

Kidnapers Demand $5000.

A letter signed "Chain Gang Robbers," found at Brigham, Utah, demands $5000 for the ransom of Nel Anderson, Jr., who has disappeared.

Nebraska Republican Platform.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska has nominated John Mickey for Governor. The platform placed the stamp of approval on the acts and policies of the national administration and declared faith in the wisdom and patriotism of President Roosevelt and his advocacy of the Cuban reciprocity bill.

In Needles and Pins, $3,235,158.

A Census Bureau report on the manufacture of needles and pins shows that $3,235,158 is invested in this industry in the United States.

FOR A NATIONAL STRIKE

Coal Mines All Over the Country May Be Closed.

The Miners' Convention Officially Called, and the Question Will Be Decided On July 17.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An official call for a National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America has been issued from the National Headquarters in this city by Secretary Wilson. The convention will meet here July 17 to determine whether the soft-coal miners of the country shall go out on strike to assist the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania.

The basis of apportionment of delegates to the convention is one for every 100 members of every local union, and fraction over fifty. This will make a convention of 1000 delegates. The voting strength of all local unions is between 2300 and 2400. Of this number, the convention will have a voting strength of from 1700 to 1800. A bare majority can order a strike. A few more than 900 can declare a strike.

The anthracite regions cast 747 votes, Virginia and Michigan, which joined in the call for the convention, have fifty-two, making 799 votes from these five districts which united to call this convention. As stated at headquarters, conditions are not satisfactory to miners in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, and it is believed that the delegates from these sections will vote for a strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The five districts that asked for a National Convention were the three anthracite districts, the Michigan district, and the West Virginia district, where a strike is now on. President Mitchell has had the consent of the five districts for some time, but for some reason did not see fit to issue the call until now. The request for the convention was made at Hazleton over four weeks ago.

President Mitchell was extremely uncommunicative as to what the probable action of the convention might be. If the delegates should decide to inaugurate a national suspension of coal mining everybody at strike headquarters believes it would have a disastrous effect on the industries of the country. The supply of coal would become so short that large and small industrial establishments would be compelled to suspend operations, and many railroads would also seriously suffer.

There are approximately about 450,000 coal miners in the United States. Of these about 350,000, Mr. Mitchell says, are affiliated with the union, and an additional 50,000 comply with the legislation of the miners' organization.

KING ALBERT OF SAXONY DEAD.

Passed Away Soon After Giving His Brother Power.

Dresden, Saxony.—The affairs of State were turned over to Prince George, eldest brother of the then reigning monarch. King Albert did this because he realized his end was

KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

close at hand, but it was only a few hours later that he died.

As the King had no children, the succession passed at once to Prince George, who will now reign in his own right.

King Albert was born on April 23, 1828. He succeeded his father on October 29, 1873. He married Caroline, the daughter of Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden.

KITCHENER THANKS BOER CHIEFS.

Praises De Wet, Botha and Delarey in Encouraging Peace Work.

Pretoria, South Africa.—General Kitchener has sent the following telegram to Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet:

"Now that the surrender of the burghers is completed, I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the unflagging energy and unfailing tact with which you have facilitated the work of my commissioners. I recognize how much is due to your exertions that the burghers have everywhere displayed such a loyal spirit in accepting the change of government, and I can inform you that the manner in which the burghers surrendered has greatly pleased his Majesty the King, and deeply impressed the British people, who are heartily anxious to welcome them as fellow-citizens. I feel confident that a new era of complete reconciliation between all races has now dawned in South Africa."

Irish Statesman Imprisoned.

Patrick Aloysius McHugh, member of Parliament from Leitrim, imprisoned for six months last year for publishing in his paper a seditious libel on jury-packing in Sligo, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for contempt of court at Sligo, Ireland.

Drove Negroes Out of County.

The white people of Saline County, Ill., have driven 100 negroes out of the county, broken up a colored normal institute founded there and wrecked their church.

The National Game.

Smoot is now batting hard for St. Louis.

Pitcher Glade has been released by Chicago.

Walter Brodie has been re-engaged by New York.

Jesse Tannehill leads the League in batting. He now has an average of .444.

Carney, Boston's right fielder, has made a great hit with the fans in the city of culture.

Hanlon would welcome a first baseman who can hit and field. McCreery is an outfielder.

New York has won but three games in Chicago in two years.

Van Haltren, New York, hopes to be in the game again by August.

Every team in the League has now suffered a shut-out. The Pittsburgs have been shut out only twice in two years.

Sheckard, Clark and Keeler, of the National League, are three of the most graceful, rapid ground coverers in the business.

Just as soon as a ball player with a German name breaks into the League he is sure to land at Cincinnati. Thielman is the latest acquisition.

THE PANAMA ROUTE CHOSEN

Senate Passed Canal Bill by 67 Yeas to 6 Nays.

VOTE ON SPOONER AMENDMENT

It Was Substituted For the House Measure 42 to 34—Two Amendments Adopted—One Provides For a Commission to Supervise the Construction, and the Other Appropriates $130,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate adopted the Spooner substitute, authorizing the President to build an isthmian canal, preferably on the Panama route, by a vote of 42 to 34, and, finally, the House bill, as thus amended, was passed by a vote of 67 to 6, the six being Pettus, of Alabama; Vest and Cockrell, of Missouri; Bate, of Tennessee; Daniel, of Virginia, and DuBois, of Idaho, all Democrats.

Before the passage of the bill two amendments were adopted, one providing for a Commission to supervise the construction of the canal, and the other providing for the issuance of $130,000,000 of two per cent. gold bonds to raise money with which to construct the waterway.

Senator Morgan, who, with the other Democrats, except Senator Jones, of Arkansas, had voted against the Spooner substitute, was one of the sixty-seven who voted to adopt the bill as amended, and then he moved that the conferees on the part of the Senate should be immediately appointed, without waiting for the House to disagree, and ask for a conference, which was done. Morgan, Hanna and Kittredge were chosen. This Senator Morgan did in order to save time, and, as was understood, in a desire to have the substitute become a law, rather than not to have any isthmian canal legislation at this session.

The general belief that the Senate was making important history in passing the Spooner substitute, since it would come to be the law under which the Isthmian Canal would be built, crowded the galleries, brought a large attendance of Senators and created great interest as the voting went on. The only Senators who did not vote and were not paired were Elkins, of West Virginia, and Rawlins, of Utah. DuBois, of Idaho, having determined that he would vote.

Senator Fairbanks offered the amendment authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of $130,000,000 for the actual construction of the canal, which was adopted by 37 to 31; and Senator Bacon, of Georgia, offered that providing that a commission, instead of the Secretary of War, should construct the canal.

Senator Morgan's Nicaragua canal proposition was defeated by 41 to 33.

The Spooner amendment, as amended and adopted, provides that the President, through the law officers of the Government, shall determine whether a clear title can be obtained of the Panama Company's property, rights and concessions. If he shall be satisfied that such title can be obtained he shall purchase the property, rights and concessions for $40,000,000. If, in his opinion, a clear title cannot be obtained, he shall proceed to construct an isthmian canal by the Nicaragua route.

The bill further provides that a commission of seven shall be appointed by the President to supervise the work and to make arrangements for all the details of it. It also provides that gold bonds in the sum of $130,000,000, bearing two per cent. interest, shall be issued to raise money with which to construct the canal.

CLEVELAND AND HILL MEET.

Former President Makes a Political Speech For First Time in Years.

New York City.—Democratic harmony was the keynote at a gathering on the opening of the Tilden Club, when former President Grover Cleveland and former Senator David B. Hill were the principal speakers.

Mr. Cleveland declared he should never again participate in party councils, but that he had a burning desire to see the Democratic party once more restored to perfect health, and to see it victorious. He believed that an opportunity now exists for it to achieve victory, if the party will disregard gaudy and uncertain issues and cling to its old and time-honored principles.

Former Senator Hill, in his speech, bitterly assailed the Roosevelt administration and attacked the Republican party. He declared that Democratic forces are now harmonious and ready for a campaign that will mean Democratic victory.

This was former President Cleveland's first public political appearance in five years.

CONFESSES TO $8000 THEFT.

Federal Official Ruined by Speculation and Fast Living.

Washington, D. C.—Speculation and fast living caused the downfall of Henry Rechtin, disbursing officer of the Department of Justice, who confessed to the Attorney-General that he is between $7000 and $8000 short in his accounts. When he found examiners at work on his books, Rechtin went to Attorney-General Knox and confessed.

Rechtin was appointed from Cincinnati during the last Cleveland administration. He is under a $30,000 bond, and the Government will lose nothing. He was placed under arrest.

Conger Now Dean in Pekin.

As the result of the departure from Pekin, China, of the Austrian Minister, Baron Czikann von Wahlborn, Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister has become dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Royal Visit to India Planned.

At the Royal Asiatic Society banquet at London in honor of the visiting Indian princes, the Duke of Connaught announced that it would not be long before the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Indian Empire.

Brazil's Threat to Bolivia.

The Brazilian Government has notified the Government of Bolivia that if the treaty for the lease of 80,000 square miles in Acre to an Anglo-American rubber syndicate is not rescinded diplomatic relations will be immediately suspended. The ownership of the territory in question is disputed.

Town Eaten Up by Fire.

The town of Alexander City, Ala., of 1200 inhabitants, was almost completely destroyed by fire. An appeal for succor for the destitute has been made.

Loyalists' War Claims.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain said in the British House of Commons that a sum of more than $10,000,000 would be required to compensate the claims arising out of the war, of loyalists in Cape Colony and Natal. This would be provided from the Transvaal funds

Indian Famine Threatened.

The Meteorological Department predicts a deficiency of rain almost everywhere in Bombay Presidency, India particularly in Gujerat Province, and warns the Government to prepare for a severe famine.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@	$ 22
Firsts	21	@	21½
Seconds	19½	@	20½
State dairy tubs, extra	20½	@	21
Imitation creamery	17½	@	20
Factory fancy	—	@	18½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9¼	@	9¾
Small	9¼	@	9¾
Part-skims, good to prime	6½	@	7¼
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	19	@	20
State and Penn.	19	@	20
Western—Choice	18	@	19
Southern—Choice	15	@	16½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 20	@	2 22½
Mediunf, choice	1 70	@	1 72½
Pea, choice	1 60	@	1 65
Red kidney, choice	2 22½	@	2 25
White kidney, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Yellow eye, choice	2 12½	@	2 15
Lima, Cal.	2 75	@	2 85
Green peas, bags	1 75	@	1 77½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Ben Davis, per bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Baldwin, per bbl	2 50	@	6 00
Roxbury, russet, per bbl.	4 00	@	5 50
Strawberries, per qt.		6 @	12
Gooseberries, per qt.		5 @	12
Huckleberries, N. C., per qt.		6 @	12
Peaches, Fla., per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Cherries, per lb.		5 @	11
Blackberries, N. C., per qt.		7 @	12
Watermelons, per 100	20 00	@	35 00
Muskmelons, per case		75 @	1 75
Raspberries, per qt.		6 @	10
Currants, per qt.		10 @	12
LIVE POULTRY.			
Broilers, per lb.		15 @	20
Fowls, per lb.		— @	12
Roosters, per lb.		— @	8
Turkeys, per lb.		— @	12
Ducks, per pair		60 @	80
Geese, per pair		75 @	1 12
Pigeons, per pair		30 @	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.		8 @	14
Fowls, Western, per lb.		10 @	12½
Broilers, Phila., per lb.		27 @	35
Spring ducklings, per lb.		— @	16
Geese, per lb.		10 @	11
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb.		21 @	22
Common to medium		17 @	19
1900, choice		13 @	18
Pacific coast, 1901, choice		20 @	21
1900, choice		15 @	16
1900, common to prime		13 @	14
Old odds		5 @	8
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	—	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.	80	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	70	@	80
Clover, per 100 lb.	60	@	65
Straw, long rye	77½	@	82½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Western, per sack	2 00	@	2 25
N. Y. State, per sack	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, N. C., per crate	1 00	@	1 75
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
String beans, per basket	40	@	1 25
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	50	@	1 50
Spinach, per bbl.	40	@	50
Lettuce, per bbl.	40	@	50
Squash, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Carrots, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Peas, per basket	50	@	1 00
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	50	@	4 00
Onions, N. O., per bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Cucumbers, per basket	50	@	1 00
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 50
Cauliflower, per bbl.	2 00	@	4 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb.	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb.	7½	@	8½
Maple syrup, per gal.	63	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 00	@	4 10
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. Y.		—	@ 80½
No. 1 N. Duluth		—	@ 80½
No. 2 red		78½	@ 80¼
Corn—No. 2 white		—	@ 70½
Oats—No. 2 white		—	@ 52
Track mixed		46	@ 48
Rye—Western		65	@ 65½
State		63	@ 64
Lard, city	10.00c.		@ 10.15c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed		9½	@ 11½
Calves, city dressed		9	@ 11½
Country dressed		7½	@ 10½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	3 00	@	4 75
Lambs, per 100 lb.	6 00	@	6 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	6 60	@	7 00
Country dressed, per lb.		7 @	9¾

KANSAS CROPS ABUNDANT.

Demand For Thousands of Extra Laborers—Stock of Binders Exhausted.

Wichita, Kan.—Calls are coming to this city from all over the Kansas wheat belt for men and teams to take care of the harvest, and it is estimated that 8000 extra hands will be needed for the fourteen wheat counties tributary to this city. The farmers find themselves short of machinery and binders. The dealers are out of the stock, not having ordered enough owing to the general belief earlier in the season that the wheat crop would fail. It is now estimated that the farm productions of Kansas will be much more than last year. The increase in other cereals is expected to be vastly more than the deficit in wheat.

Winter Wheat Conditions.

Winter wheat has made generally favorable progress during the past week, further improvement being reported from the Ohio Valley and lake region. Winter wheat continues in promising condition in Washington and Oregon, and a good crop is being harvested in Northern and Central California.

Corn Making Rapid Growth.

Corn has made rapid growth and generally throughout the Middle and South Atlantic States is doing well, but is suffering seriously from drouth in the Central and West Gulf States.

Half a Corn Crop From Texas.

The total corn production in Texas for this year is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels by George L. Walton, crop statistician of the State Agricultural Department. In 1901 the total production was about 60,000,000, and in 1900 it was 81,000,000 bushels.

Injury to Oat Crop.

Oats have suffered some injury in Northern Illinois and portions of Iowa from heavy rains, and too rank growth is reported from Nebraska and Wisconsin.

Locusts Devastate Grain Fields.

Locusts have devastated the grain fields in North Dakota. Farmers turned out in the endeavor to stay their ravages, and sprayed one end of the fields with soft tar, while assistants paraded through the fields, driving the insects before them. When the pests reached the tarred grain they alighted and were caught. Then the fire was set and they were burned.

Northwest's Spring Wheat.

Just now the outlook for the spring wheat crop in the Northwest is very good.

Great Wheat Crop Almost Absorbed.

The big consumption of wheat, unprecedented exports and the large percentage of the crop that has been converted into bran or otherwise used for cattle feed have closely absorbed the great crop of 1901. Millers in the Northwest have had difficulty in securing sufficient supplies to carry them into the harvest season.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., aggregated 162 in the United States and twenty in Canada.

MAD RIOT IN PATERSON

Anarchists Lead a Desperate Mob Against the Silk Mills.

MANY PERSONS HURT IN STREET

Comrades of Bresci, the Assassin of Humbert, Foremost in the Lawless Ranks of the Rioters—Police Exhausted After a Day's Fighting—Firemen Called Out and Armed—Several Mills Wrecked.

Paterson, N. J.—Never in its long career of lawless deeds has this city witnessed a sight so remarkable as it saw on Wednesday. A mob ruled it. The silk dyers had gone on strike, the turbulent of other trades had flocked to their aid, the Anarchists had urged them on to madness, and the resulting rabble hurled itself through the town, bent on violence and reckless of consequences. Men were shot and desperately wounded with stones. Women were insulted and trampled under the feet of the mob. One rioter and a newspaper man were taken to the hospital at the point of death, and many others were critically injured.

The morning's meeting of the strikers, the start of the day's disturbances, followed exciting gatherings of the preceding few days. Each day found the turbulent element stronger than before, and its influence became paramount at this latest conference. The conferrees left their meeting hall with the deliberate purpose of closing the mills of the city. They took the streets of the silk section by storm, and not a minute passed but that their numbers were augmented by scores along the line of march.

At the various factories and along the streets were stationed all the available police of the city, but they seemed but a handful when the mob charged them. Despite all they could do—and they worked like men all day—half a dozen mills were left half wrecked after the mob had passed, and the employes of as many more had been forced away from their places with threats of violence. In most cases the managers had seen the impossibility of resistance and had yielded promptly.

An Englishman named McQueen and an Italian called Galleano, the former said to be the editor of an Anarchist paper in New York City and who is well known for his sympathy with violence and the latter an open follower of the red flag, were the rioters' leaders. With them were many of the former companions of Bresci, who assassinated King Humbert of Italy. Under the leadership of these men the city was turned into a hotbed of dissension. There were threats of arson, pillage and more bloodshed for the following day, and the Governor of the State stood ready to call out the First and Fourth Regiments to quell the mob. But for the position of Mayor Hinchcliffe, who wanted to quiet the trouble by peaceful means if possible, the soldiers would have been out on Wednesday.

During the storming of the mills there was an attempt to assail a private residence. It was the home of the Bamford Brothers, whose mill, near by, was invaded and battered until not a pane of glass remained in it from floor to ceiling. The home of the mill owners was saved only by the determined stand of a group of policemen, one of whom was knocked down and beaten into insensibility.

After short fights in the other mills the rioters finally met their match at the Hall factory. Up to this time they had been entirely victorious, except for the repulse at the Bamford home, which had been attacked only by one wing of the force, while the main body besieged the mill. At the Hall building a single policeman's firmness won the day and put a temporary quietus, at least, on the riot.

This one officer refused to let the mob enter the mill. A shot was fired at him forthwith. He returned the fire. The mob retreated. Half a dozen bullets flew past his head. He fired again, this time into the midst of the crowd. A rioter fell, and the rest retreated, leaving his body on the ground.

This was the finish of the hard fighting. In a wild rush, leaving hundreds of hats and torn bits of clothing strewn through the street in front of the mill, the mob dispersed, and it was then that Mayor Hinchcliffe, having been busy organizing the police all day, issued a formal call on the firemen to give their aid and act as a supplementary police force in the event of further trouble.

During the rioting more than a score of citizens were seriously injured. Harry Harris, a newspaper reporter, was beaten and stoned and shot through the chest. Lora Salvino, one of the Anarchist leaders, was shot through the lungs. Policeman Irving Post shot an unknown striker in the neck, inflicting what was presumed to be a fatal wound. The injured man was borne away unconscious by his companions. Policeman Charles J. Robinson received a bullet wound in the left arm.

Steel Trade Conditions Excellent.

Prices of iron and steel are very firm, and trade conditions, as a rule, are excellent, particularly in steel rails, beams, structural material and plates, of which the productive capacity is sold for six to ten months ahead.

Race Into the New Settlement.

The land embraced in Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, was thrown open for settlement amid scenes of the wildest excitement. Men and women raced against a special train which had been chartered for the occasion. Conflict is looked for over a number of claims which contain mining possibilities.

Warships Ordered to Venezuela.

The Cincinnati and the Topeka were ordered to La Guayra to protect American interests which may be threatened by the revolution in Venezuela.

Personal Mention.

Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader, will hereafter reside permanently in Denver, Col.

The University of Missouri has conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Mark Twain.

General Maximo Gomez has refused to accept the annual pension of $6000 provided for him by the Cuban Congress.

Major Waller will be presented with a sword by his fellow townsmen of Norfolk, Va., on his return from the Philippines.

Secretary Root will make a short trip to Europe early in August.

Charles M. Schwab has made his younger brother, Joseph, manager of the new Foundries Corporation, with a salary of $50,000 a year.

Jacob A. Riis, of New York City, is strenuously advocating the use of the public schoolhouses on Sundays by the children of the tenements.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary to the Yale Corporation, will walk through Switzerland this summer, sailing from New York City right after the Yale commencement. He will return late in August.

DURING SUMMER MONTHS

Dr. Hartman Gives Free Advice to Suffering Women.

MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING

MRS. ALEX. JOHNSON

Dr. Hartman, the Famous Gynæcologist and Inventor of Pe-ru-na, Offers to Treat Women Free During the Summer Months.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease. By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused by catarrh.

Women afflicted with pelvic catarrh despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness. In female complaint, ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

The following letter was recently received:

186 W. 38th st., New York City.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.
Gentlemen:—"What bread and meat means to the hungry Peruna means to the sick. It is an especially valuable medicine for sick women. I have found that no medicine so quickly restores health and places the body in a normal condition. I but voice the sentiments of women who were once sick, but now are in perfect health."
MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING.

All women who are in doubt as to what their trouble is should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. Give him a full description of your trouble, previous treatment, symptoms and age. He will promptly reply with full directions for treatment free of charge. This is an opportunity which no ailing woman should miss. Dr. Hartman has become renowned through his success in treating women's diseases. His experience in these matters is vast. Correspondence is strictly confidential. No testimonials published without written consent. Dr. Hartman relies principally upon Peruna in these cases. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Mrs. Alex. Johnson, 256 University avenue, Kingston, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I have been a sufferer for years with bearing down pains and backache, and got no relief from doctors' prescriptions. I commenced taking Peruna, and after taking the first bottle I felt much better and within a month I was a well woman, and heartily recommend it to any woman who is in as poor health as I was."—MRS. A. JOHNSON.

Miss Mabel Meyers, Argentine, Kansas, collector for the Kansas Temperance Union, writes: "Peruna has proved a friend to me, for it cured me when I was sick, and the least I can do in return is to acknowledge its value to the public. Since I was 17 years old I have suffered with headache, backache and pains in the shoulder blades. I caught cold easily and my lungs were weak. Catarrh of the lungs was what the doctors called my trouble. I took their medicine for eighteen months without any benefit, and hearing about Peruna I decided to try it. I used nine bottles and was restored to health. This was two years ago, and I am now in perfect health."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

School Children Ride Free.

School children in Victoria, Australia, are carried in street cars to and from school free of charge.

In December, 1456, 40,000 people perished at Naples by an earthquake, and in 1626 twenty towns were destroyed and 70,000 lives lost.

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We seal the product in key-opening cans. Turn a key and you find the meat exactly as it left us. We put them up in this way

Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Ox Tongue (whole), Veal Loaf, Deviled Ham, Brisket Beef, Sliced Smoked Beef.

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